

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Global Newspaper  
 Edited and  
 Published in Paris  
 Printed and Published  
 in Paris, London, Zurich,  
 Hong Kong, Singapore,  
 The Hague, Moscow, Beirut

No. 32,287 50/86

PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1986

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Canada Connection Revealed by Casey

### LATE NEWS Chad Says Libya Cashed Troops

**LONDON (Reuters)** — The Chad government said Thursday that Libya troops used napalm and toxic gas in attacks in northern Chad, forcing the former rebel leader, Col. Moukoko, to flee the country. The statement said the attacks were a prelude to a large-scale offensive in the Libyan region.

### INSIDE TODAY

**This photograph of Churchill is part of a retrospective on the work of John Phillips, the photojournalist, now in Milan.**

**GENERAL NEWS**  
 ■ A dispute over guerrilla weapons marked the one-year anniversary of the 1985-86 peace talks in the Philippines. Page 7.  
 ■ The European Parliament voted to extend its legal budget ceiling for 1987. Page 3.  
 ■ Israeli pilots in guerrilla tactics in north Lebanon. Page 5.  
 ■ Drug plotting in Zambia moved from the north to the capital of Lusaka. Page 2.

**BUSINESS/FINANCE**  
 ■ Owens-Illinois Inc. said it received a buyout proposal valued at \$3.34 billion. Page 13.  
 ■ Schlumberger Ltd. said it would take a one-time charge against earnings of \$1.2 billion in the fourth quarter. Page 13.

## NSC Order Was Ignored By Reagan

**By Walter Pincus**  
**Washington Post Service**

**WASHINGTON** — President Ronald Reagan ignored one of his own national security orders by failing to notify his senior advisers of a Jan. 17 intelligence document authorizing dispatch of U.S. arms to Iran, according to sources. The ignored order was a "national security decision directive" approved by the National Security Council and signed by Mr. Reagan in 1982. It provided rules for presidential intelligence authorizations known as "findings."

Specifically, the 1982 order required that all findings be written and circulated among the eight senior members of the National Security Planning Group before being put into effect, sources said.

The 1982 directive is still in effect, sources said, and is being studied by the transition team brought to the National Security Council staff by Mr. Reagan's new national security adviser, Frank C. Carlucci.

Half of the planning group members, including the secretaries of state and defense, were unaware of the finding, sources said. In addition, they said, Mr. Reagan ordered the director of the CIA, William J. Casey, to notify Congress of the finding.

One source said that a 1983 directive said that a 1983 di-

## Group Funded Iran Arms Deal

**By David S. Broder  
 and Edward Walsh**  
**Washington Post Service**

**WASHINGTON** — The director of the Central Intelligence Agency, William J. Casey, has testified that a New York businessman told him on Oct. 7 that a group of Christians who had financed shipments of U.S. arms to Iran had not received money they were owed and that these funds might have been diverted to Central America, according to congressional sources.

Mr. Casey "summarized" the House Foreign Affairs Committee, according to one member, by asserting that the arms deal was a prelude to a large-scale offensive in the Iranian region.

Israeli officials have been slowly looking for their version of the Iran arms deal. Page 2.

ing Wednesday in the closed-door session that this was the first finding he received that funds generated by the sale of U.S. arms to Iran may have been diverted to some other purpose.

Mr. Casey told the committee that after his conversations with the New York businessman, he initiated an internal CIA inquiry and alerted Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, who was then President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser.

Mr. Casey testified that he was called on Oct. 7 by a former legal counsel, Roy M. Furumark. Mr. Casey said Mr. Furumark told him that he had learned from an Iranian involved with the secret arms deal that some of the money had ended up in Central America.

The Canadian, who apparently was helping to finance the deal, was threatening to leave the country, Mr. Casey said. He said that he was involved with the Foreign Affairs Committee from sources who were present.

Mr. Casey's disclosures Wednesday also drew strong criticism from Iran and the diversion of profits from those sales to Nicaragua, Mr. Casey said.

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Other members expressed amazement at Mr. Casey's disclosures, and one said the hearing convinced them that Mr. Casey should be dismissed. Many members commented on Mr. Casey's repeated avoidance of firm, clear answers to their questions and on his claims of ignorance about his own actions.

For instance, according to several members, Mr. Casey did not know the source of funds deposited in a CIA bank account in Switzerland that he said he had received from the Reagan administration.

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Lord Carrington, the British secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, left, conferred Thursday with Leo Tindemans of Belgium, center, and Giulio Andreotti of Italy at the December foreign ministers' meeting of the 16-nation alliance in Brussels.

## NATO Proposes New Talks On Conventional Troop Cuts



Secretary of State George P. Shultz speaking at the NATO meeting on Thursday.

## House Democrats Vote To Keep SALT-2 Limits

**By Jonathan Fuenfbringer**  
**New York Times Service**

**WASHINGTON** — House Democrats have approved a resolution in favor of keeping the limits of the 1979 strategic arms treaty that the Reagan administration breached this month.

The resolution, adopted Wednesday in a Democratic caucus by a voice vote, though not unanimously, commits the Democratic leadership of the House to move as early as possible next year to adopt legislation requiring the limits in the unratified 1979 treaty to be maintained.

Although lawmakers agree that such a measure is unlikely to be-

come law, the action renews a commitment between Congress and the administration over arms control. The two sides set aside their differences in October before the meetings in Reykjavik, Iceland, between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The move in the Democratic caucus was viewed as a sign that President Reagan would come under pressure from the most Congress to negotiate arms control agreements with the Soviet Union. Both the House and the Senate will be controlled by the Democrats.

Fights on other arms control is-

the ministers, according to accounts of the session, expressed no concern over the substance of U.S. dealings with Iran or its implications for anti-terrorist policies.

Mr. Shultz, according to the official, also addressed European "concerns" that have arisen since the Reykjavik talks, which explored the possibility of halving and then eliminating ballistic missiles. The American was said to have reaffirmed the centrality of NATO to U.S. security, pledged to uphold nuclear deterrence as an alliance doctrine and said American troops would remain in Europe.

In his session with the allied foreign ministers under the chairmanship of Lord Carrington, the British secretary-general, Mr. Shultz also heard expressions of concern about the U.S. decision to abandon compliance with the 1979 strategic arms limitation treaty, notably

Six-day work weeks were the standard in Japan until recently. Although the government has sought for several years to make the Monday-to-Friday work week a general practice, a Labor Ministry study in 1984 showed that only 25 percent of all workers enjoyed a full two days off each week.

In large companies with 1,000 or more employees, a 40-hour, five-day week has been the standard for some years. But less than one in five Japanese workers is employed by such a company.

Japan remains, to a large extent, a country of small companies. A 1984 study found that nearly 40 percent of all workers put in at least 48 hours a week, usually working all or part of a sixth day each week.

The figures on the Japanese work week do not include overtime or socializing after hours, which is viewed as essential for maintaining work cohesion.

## Bonn Defense Aide Held In New German Spy Case

### New Concerns Voiced Over NATO Secrets

**By Robert J. McCarrthy**  
**Washington Post Service**

**BONN** — West German authorities have arrested a high-ranking civilian employee of the Defense Ministry on suspicion of spying for East Germany or another Communist country, officials announced Thursday.

Federal Prosecutor Kurt Rehmman said that the suspected spy, who worked in a central police office of the armed forces chief of staff, Admiral Dieter Wellerhoff, apparently had been working for a long time to pass information to his contacts.

Defense Minister Manfred Wörner also said that little damage had been done.

A knowledgeable diplomat, however, said that the case appeared to be serious and could lead to new measures to safeguard NATO secrets.

"I'd tend to think that there is some concern in the Defense Ministry and the chancellery that the other side is getting people into some key offices," said the diplomat, who asked not to be identified.

The arrest marked the first, potentially important espionage case here since a spy scandal in August 1985, in which Hans Joachim Tiedje, a senior official of West Germany's counterintelligence service, defected to East Germany.

The suspected Defense Ministry spy arrested here this week was identified by officials as Jürgen Weiphal, 48. He had worked for six years in his post, where he had access to long-term planning documents.

Mr. Weiphal had been working on a project to improve the efficiency of computer systems used by West Germany's military forces, officials said.

An investigation by military intelligence indicated that he was recruited in Vienna in August, probably by East Germany's intelligence service, they said.

Mr. Weiphal had been under observation since, and his defection was contained by an agent who gave him the name "Dr. Sternberg" and claimed to work for a London-based, American arms company, the sources said.

The agent paid Mr. Weiphal \$14,000 in Vienna on Aug. 15, they said.

■ **Sentences in Switzerland**

An East European couple who lived in Switzerland posing as West German businessmen, were sentenced to 10 years in prison on Thursday for their role in an East German spy case, Swiss officials said.

The new emergency regulations call for the first time for reporters to submit stories about unrest and other forms of protest to government censors before publication, and they make it "advisable" for any person to advocate protest strikes, boycotts of schools, stores or rent payment, or to oppose the government's enforcement of emergency laws.

The maximum punishment for violating the regulations is a fine of 20,000 rand (about \$9,400) or 10 years in prison.

The Foreign Correspondents Association of South Africa called the measures "one of the severest systems of censorship in the world" and said the regulations "made it impossible to report fairly and fully on a social conflict of great significance."

The United Democratic Front, the biggest nonparliamentary opposition movement in the country, condemned the regulations as "dictatorial and illegal" and said it would seek to have them overturned in court.

The 34-page proclamation made it illegal for anyone to become embroiled in unrest; to resist or oppose the government in its enforcement of emergency laws.

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OPEC MEMBERS MEET — Hisham Nazer, Egyptian Saudi oil minister, in Geneva as OPEC convened amid calls for "sacrifices" to lift prices. Page 13.

## Black Pretoria Force Said to Use Torture

**By Alan Cowell**  
**New York Times Service**

**PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa** — A black law-enforcement agency has been set up in black townships by the white authorities, and civil rights workers say it has instituted a harsh regime of beatings and torture.

The deployment of the all-black municipal police force is said by some to be a ploy to represent a trend across South Africa to augment formal law-enforcement units with black auxiliaries whose job is to ease pressure on regular army and police units and to translate the nation's racial conflict into a contest between blacks of opposed loyalties.

Members of the all-black municipal police force are a distinct group from the army and the regular police who patrol the townships. The municipal policemen wear olive-green uniforms and receive three months training in the use of weapons and other skills.

One youth was said by lawyers to have been brutally dragged through township streets by the black police. A physician who has treated some victims said another 16-year-old endured a night of electric shock treatments and beatings.

Lawyers said rape charges were also being prepared against some municipal policemen.

A woman from a respected civil rights group said she had received six reports from different individ-

uals that a liquor outlet, the Qwaford Bottle Store, in one black township had been taken over by the army and that its large deep-freezer had been used to incarcerate prisoners overnight at a temperature just above 20 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 7 degrees centigrade).

The assertion in this southern city, which ranks among the most defiant of white rule in South Africa, seemed to reflect the failure of the nation's newest emergency decree to fully curb protest or stem the violence in this country.

To the government's critics, the deployment of black municipal policemen seems aimed at spreading responsibility for pacifying black townships among such auxiliary forces.

The authorities say the emergency decree, the second to be imposed in less than a year, has pacified some areas. But they assert that a "revolutionary climate" persists, justifying harsh tactics.

Asked to comment on the emergency decree, said in a related statement, "A charge concerning the incarceration of a person in a deep-freezer is presently being investigated."

"No sworn affidavits from persons, who feel they have been maltreated, has yet been received. Should anyone however feel that this is the case, they are free to file

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## Crackdown Protested in South Africa Rules Hardened On Foes and Press

**By Alan Cowell**  
**New York Times Service**

**PRETORIA** — The South African government imposed new emergency laws Thursday on reporting, and they made it "advisable" for any person to advocate protest strikes, boycotts of schools, stores or rent payment, or to oppose the government's enforcement of emergency laws.

"This is a desperate action by desperate people who demonstrate that they are unfit to govern," the anti-government Pretoria News said in an editorial that echoed widespread protest and outrage voiced by both black and white critics of the government. Some opponents termed the censorship draconian and said it was emblematic of a totalitarian society.

The new emergency regulations call for the first time for reporters to submit stories about unrest and other forms of protest to government censors before publication, and they make it "advisable" for any person to advocate protest strikes, boycotts of schools, stores or rent payment, or to oppose the government's enforcement of emergency laws.

The maximum punishment for violating the regulations is a fine of 20,000 rand (about \$9,400) or 10 years in prison.

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The United Democratic Front, the biggest nonparliamentary opposition movement in the country, condemned the regulations as "dictatorial and illegal" and said it would seek to have them overturned in court.

The 34-page proclamation made it illegal for anyone to become embroiled in unrest; to resist or oppose the government in its enforcement of emergency laws.

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David Steward, director of the Bureau for Information, briefing reporters Thursday on Pretoria's new press curbs.

## Details of Press Curbs

**JOHANNESBURG** — Here are the primary curbs placed on foreign and domestic journalists in South Africa by emergency regulations issued Thursday:

- No journalist is permitted to "be on the scene, or at a place within sight of any unrest, restricted gathering or security action."
- It is forbidden to publish information about or film any demonstration of security forces, any restricted gathering, any speech considered "subversive" or any information on a detained person, even after his or her release.
- Opposition politicians cannot be quoted if their statements are considered subversive, unless they are speaking on the floor of Parliament.
- Newspapers are barred from publishing blank spaces or using symbols to indicate censored reports or as "a reference to the effect of these regulations."
- If a journalist feels that a report might be considered "sensitive," it must be submitted to the appropriate cabinet minister or government official for approval prior to publication.
- The government has the power to seize any publication or film or video tape considered in violation of the new regulations.
- Violators are subject to fines of 20,000 rand (\$9,400) or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years.

## Japan Moves to Change Its 'Workaholic' Image

**TOKYO** — The Japanese, among the world's hardest working people, are being asked by their government to take a break.

The Labor Ministry is planning to introduce legislation before March to lower the 48-hour work week on the Japanese work week to 46 hours, a spokesman said.

The revision could become effective in April 1988, he said, but businesses with a work force of less than 300 people would be temporarily exempt from the change.

The central labor standards council that advises the labor minister recommended Wednesday that the work week be cut to 46 hours immediately and to 44 hours as soon as possible.

The council set a 40-hour week as a target, but did not say when it should be mandated.

Five major trade union organizations released a joint statement attacking the proposed transition

to a 40-hour week as overly slow. The groups also criticized the absence of a target date.

A survey by the Labor Ministry indicated that about 60 percent of Japanese enterprises have a 46-hour work week and that 47

percent have a 44-hour schedule, the ministry spokesman said.

The average Japanese work week is 43.5 hours, compared with 40.3 in West Germany, 40.1 in the United States, 39.1 in France and 39 in Britain, the ministry official said.

Tokyo's trading partners, especially the United States, have urged that Japan scale back working hours as a way of reducing the country's huge trade surpluses.

Officials in Japan fear that its image as a nation of "workaholic"

## Cutting the work week to 46 hours is a step toward a distant goal — 40 hours.

time will encourage Japanese to spend more on imported goods, and other things, and to save less.

Government panels have begun introducing a variety of changes to fuel domestic demand, including public works projects and a plan to raise taxes on savings accounts.

The Labor Ministry also has proposed reducing working hours by cutting back on overtime and promoting a system of paid holidays.

## Dispute Over Rebel Weapons Mars Philippine Cease-Fire

**Manila** — The day-old Philippine cease-fire was marred Thursday by a show of rebel armed strength that was denounced by the chief of the nation's armed forces as a provocative act.

The Philippine chief of staff, General Fidel V. Ramos, warned that the Communists wanted to take over the country using a "pattern of 'fight, talk, fight, talk.'"

Meanwhile, the authorities reported no violent incidents following the death of a demonstrator in a peace march Wednesday in the southern city of Davao.

About 80 armed rebels in battle gear put the cease-fire to the test in the town of Samar near where they were carrying their rifles as they welcomed the Communist cease-

fire negotiators, Antonio Zume, Carolina Malay and Saturnino Comandante. The government says the rebels agreed not to bring their weapons into populated areas, but the rebels say they made no such agreement.

General Ramos, in a television interview, called the display a "provocative incident that would create tension and cause of lead to a more violent situation, which we want to avoid."

He also said the Communists wanted a cease-fire as part of an overall plan to take over the country.

General Ramos said he had seen other countries "that have been overrun because of this pattern of revolutionary warfare, which consists of fight, talk, fight, talk."

He added that if the Philippines achieved peace with the 23,500 Communist guerrillas, "it must not give way to what happened in countries like Vietnam and Cambodia."

In another development, President Corason C. Aquino told thousands of slum-dwellers Thursday that she would stop the authorities from ripping down their shacks.

She said she had ordered the government housing authority to suspend the collection of debts from the urban poor and had ordered a moratorium on the eviction of squatters.

Mrs. Aquino spoke to an estimated 5,000 residents of Manila's Tondo district, one of the largest slums in Asia.



A Communist rebel greets his family after returning home following cease-fire accord.

## Manila's New Press Freedom: Some Critics See Irresponsibility

**By Keith B. Richburg**  
*Washington Post Staff Writer*

**MANILA** — It was the day after President Corason C. Aquino dismissed her defense minister, Juan Ponce Enrile, in the face of a reported coup plot. Her spokesman, Teodoro Benigno, was explaining how a "small group" of military officers had managed to "frighten the whole country," when a journalist stood up and asked Mr. Benigno to name the officers.

"This group has been speaking out for a long period of time," Mr. Benigno replied. "As a matter of fact, they've been giving interviews to foreign correspondents. Their names are being mentioned by the press. Their names are a matter of fact are very familiar to you. You know them personally. You've been writing about them."

Mr. Benigno's statement was accurate. The Philippines is a developing country struggling under many trappings of Western-style liberal democracy, including open government and a free press.

Faced with a growing Communist insurgency, political bombings and assassinations, and restive elements still in the military, many here are asking whether an unshackled press is a luxury the nation can afford. The freedom the press enjoys now was restored by

Mrs. Aquino after the downfall of President Ferdinand E. Marcos in February.

Manila has at least 25 daily newspapers, competing ferociously for readers and often reporting news on fact. The print media is bolstered by five Manila-based television stations and hundreds of radio stations, in a country where radio commentators — many of them still supporting Mr. Marcos — tend to become the focus of personality cults.

There is also a virtual battalion of foreign correspondents, mostly American, based here. The major American television networks occupy a prime share of the fifth floor at the prestigious Manila Hotel.

The press is able to thrive on a political system that might be described as government by press conference. Every day offers a briefings of press conferences and brief-

ings, speeches before Rotary clubs and Boy Scouts, denials and confessions.

Military officers plotting to overthrow their government discuss their plans with journalists over beers.

On the eve of Mrs. Aquino's trip to Japan, the Manila Times printed a front-page interview with Colonel Gregorio Honasan, alleged leader of the coup conspirators, and it went in part like this:

Question: "You don't know if there is any coup scheduled this weekend?"

Answer: "No, no coup scheduled this weekend."

Q: "If the president removes Enrile tomorrow, can we expect a coup?"

A: "If they remove Minister Enrile tomorrow, there will be a reaction. We just don't know the reac-

tion of this reaction, but a coup is still something in the military are not the only ones who can meet openly with the press. The system outside the extreme left and the extreme right alike.

The press, in testing the limits of official tolerance, is posing a dilemma for a government committed to an unshackled press.

"The free press that has been restored by President Aquino is leading to an atmosphere that can encourage social turmoil, and encourage tendencies that can provoke both the left and the right," said Mr. Benigno, a former business editor here for *Agence France Presse*.

"It's not the kind of atmosphere that fosters democracy," he said. "If you move to control them, you're not practicing democracy anymore. If you don't move against them, the very democracy you want to protect might just crumble. So what do you do?"

There is still no talk of adopting any restrictions on the press. Any such move would raise the specter of censorship, as in the Marcos years, and would undercut Mrs. Aquino's stated commitment to restore democratic freedoms.

The government is taking some steps to increase its control over the news outlets in government hands, while adding new mechanisms for taking the government's viewpoint more directly to the public.

The Information Minister Teodoro Locsin said he recently appointed a new station manager for the government-owned Channel Four television, which gave prominent coverage to the Marcos backers during the late 1970s and early 1980s. They weren't "using any more than the rest of the independent media was doing," he said, "but as a government station, they have an added responsibility to manage the news so as not to distort events."

Mr. Benigno also hinted that the government is set to move against pro-Marcos commentators who remain active on government-run radio stations. The government has created a new Philippine Information Agency, along the lines of the U.S. Information Agency, which will disseminate government policies to the public.

These steps are coming as the restoration level has mounted at the presidential palace. The recent crisis has created the widespread impression of an administration under siege, and some in the palace have voiced weary anger that the last days of the February revolution seem to have ended as the press has grown increasingly critical of Mrs. Aquino.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Suriname Fears a French Invasion

**THE HAGUE** (Reuters) — Suriname believes an invasion by France and the Netherlands is imminent and is asking the United Nations to call an emergency session of the Security Council. The Dutch news agency ANP reported Thursday, quoting an official statement from the Surinamese government in Paramaribo.

France has denied any plans to invade Suriname and has said it is in French (Guiana) had been setting up centers for an estimated 27,000 refugees from the fighting between the Surinamese Army and a former army sergeant, Des Bouterse. A former Dutch colonial soldier, Des Bouterse, is now in the hands of the Surinamese government.

The government declared a state of emergency in eastern and southern Suriname on Dec. 3 as the fighting spread. On Wednesday, Des Bouterse's chief of staff, Hector Medevilla, said in Caracas that French and U.S. mercenaries were preparing to invade Suriname, a former Dutch colony on South America's north coast.

### Fears of Epidemics Mount in Ankara

**ANKARA** (Reuters) — Fears of epidemics of typhoid and jaundice were mounting in Ankara on Thursday, less than a week after police had announced they had killed a Turkish capital because of a drought.

The semi-official Anatolian News Agency said 27 people at a girls' high school had been taken to a hospital after showing symptoms of typhoid. Some people from the slum suburbs of Eskisehir were diagnosed as having typhoid, it said.

Ankara's mayor, Mehmet Altinsoy, announced last week that water would be supplied to most residents only 11 hours in each four-day period. Doctors warned that leaving water mains empty for long periods would allow the infiltration of harmful bacteria from sewers held at side, bringing a risk of typhoid and jaundice.

### Angola Says It Seized Rebel Missiles

**WASHINGTON** (WP) — The Angolan government has captured "at least three" U.S.-made Stinger anti-aircraft missiles provided earlier this year by the Central Intelligence Agency to the rebel forces of Jonas Savimbi, according to Jose Pires Pereira, Angola's ambassador to Cuba.

The portable missiles were seized during an operation by Angolan armed forces in late July in eastern Angola, Mr. Pereira said Wednesday. He said that Cubans and Soviets provided military assistance to the Angolan Army, "quite naturally," he said, "in order to bring about the independence of the country."

There was no immediate independent confirmation of the report. However, Jardo Mwakwale, a spokesman in Washington for Mr. Savimbi's group, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, called the Angolan claim "a fabrication of the state apparatus." A source familiar with the covert U.S. government programs to aid the guerrillas also denied the report.

### India, U.S. Reach Computer Accord

**WASHINGTON** (AP) — The United States and India have agreed to a tentative agreement on the transfer of India of a "supercomputer" to assist that country in monsoon research, the State Department said Thursday.

The agreement, which was signed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, is a landmark in the growing cooperation between the two countries.

The deal calls for the transfer of a "supercomputer" to assist that country in monsoon research, the State Department said Thursday.

The agreement, which was signed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, is a landmark in the growing cooperation between the two countries.

### Court in U.S. Rules to Open Primaries

**WASHINGTON** (NAT) — The Supreme Court has cleared the way for independent voters to take part in a political party's primary election if the party permits them to do so.

The court held Wednesday that a Connecticut law limiting voters in primaries to people previously enrolled in the party violated the First Amendment right to free speech of the state Republican Party, which had sought since 1984 to open its primaries to independent voters.

The decision ends decades of laws in 36 other states to the extent they give political parties from opening their primaries to outsiders. Connecticut Republicans brought the suit to open its primaries as a way of broadening its appeal in a state where Republicans are outnumbered by independents as well as by Democrats.

### For the Record

France conducted a second underground nuclear test on Thursday in South Pacific, the equivalent of 30,000 tons of TNT, three times more powerful than one detonated four days before, New Zealand scientists reported.

The Afghan leader, General Najibullah, arrived in Moscow on Thursday for his first visit there as head of the Communist Party.

Rhodesia, the now-independent of former Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, has been sentenced to seven years' hard labor on charges of treason and corruption, according to a newspaper report Thursday. Mr. Mugabe was sentenced to seven years in prison for fraud.

A Salasme court jailed four former Salasme Army officers for their hard labor Thursday for helping General Nizami, the former president, seize power in a 1989 coup, the Middle East News Agency reported. General Nizami was overthrown in an April 1985 coup by the military.

### Correction

Because of a mechanical error, the Personal Investing section Monday's edition failed to give the full name and title of Martin Armstrong, president of Princeton Economic Consultants in Princeton, New Jersey.

**Dutch Cite Protests, Drop Beatrix's Visit to Japan**

**THE HAGUE** — The Dutch government has dropped plans for a visit to Japan by Queen Beatrix because of public protests over her father's wartime responsibility for Japanese internment camps in which thousands of Dutch civilians died.

In a note to the legislature Wednesday, Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers said that because of the dispute, a state visit to Japan cannot be "be deemed in the interest of Dutch-Japanese relations and should therefore not be pursued at this time."

Under the Dutch constitutional monarchy, the monarch is responsible for the monarch's actions, and those actions reflect government policy.

Although the visit had not been announced officially, a newspaper reported last month that it was being considered. The report touched off widespread opposition in the press and public.

The most vocal opponents were survivors of the Dutch internment camps in Japan. During Japan's wartime occupation of the Netherlands East Indies, Dutch nationals died in the camps. Dutch-Japanese relations were strained during the war, and many former Dutch soldiers were personally responsible for the nation's wartime actions.

Haroldo visited the Netherlands in 1971 on what was supposed to be a visit, but it never took place because of public protests.

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## ACQUISITION OPPORTUNITY



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## Israelis Quietly Leaking Their Version of Iran Deal

**By Thomas L. Friedman**  
*New York Times Staff Writer*

**JERUSALEM** — Israeli officials have been quietly divulging to the Israeli press their inside account of the Iran affair, a version they say details precisely how the U.S. government, "with the knowledge and approval" of President Ronald Reagan, used Israel to exchange arms for hostages with Iran.

Senior Israeli officials say they are growing tired of being referred to by American officials as "the third country" that helped Washington in the affair, as if Israel had done something so sinister it would be improper to refer to it by name. "If they've got something to say about us, then why don't they say it straight out," an Israeli official said. "Otherwise, please leave us alone. We are not going to be the scapegoats."

Until now, the Israeli government has declined to give any official version of its dealings with Washington on the Iran affair, other than to say that it acted at the request of the United States and knew nothing about funds being transferred to the Nicaraguan rebel forces, known as contras.

"We do not still keep silent," Yoel Marcus, a political reporter for the daily newspaper Haaretz, wrote in a reconstruction of the Iran affair based on Israeli sources. "The answer being whispered in Jerusalem is that Israel is not interested in incriminating the president and his senior aides or in clouding the atmosphere in the excellent relations between the two countries."

Deep down, Mr. Marcus added, the Reagan administration officials "may have hoped that Israel would take the blame."

He continued: "Our political leadership is unwilling to fulfill this role. A reconstruction of the facts shows that the episode is an American nightmare from beginning to end."

Instead of publicly issuing a statement outlining Israel's role in the Iran affair, which might formally contradict the American version and possibly complicate relations with Washington, senior Israeli officials have leaked the basic details to Israeli newspapers.

It is impossible to confirm the Israeli version independently. Though it is self-serving, it is not inconsistent with many facts that have emerged from Washington. According to the most detailed account, published over several days in Haaretz, a version Israel's founding president, Yitzhak Rabin, confirmed was "authoritative," the affair developed through stages.

First, the Haaretz account said, the affair began in a conversation which took place in Jerusalem in March 1985 between Prime Minister Shimon Peres and the American, Michael Ledeen, a lawyer and former member of the National Security Council.

At the meeting, the newspaper said, Mr. Ledeen outlined two problems on behalf of Robert C. McFarlane, who was the national Iranian chief who had been an officer of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's secret police, "who sells everything he has to the highest bidder, and who had close contacts with the rulers in Iran, Haaretz said.

## Kaunda Rescinds Rise in Food Prices

**LUSAKA, Zambia** — President Kenneth Kaunda rescinded increases in the price of corn meal Thursday after four days of food riots in Zambia's northern copper-mining region in which at least six persons were killed.

In a televised speech, Mr. Kaunda said the price would revert to its previous level, effective immediately. He declared corn meal a strategic industry in which only the government and co-operatives could participate.

He said the reintroduction of government subsidies on corn meal, a staple food in Zambia, would divert money that Zambia should spend on development of public services.

"It means the economy will remain static," he said.

## Pope Calls for End to Terrorist Acts

**VATICAN CITY** — Pope John Paul II appealed Thursday to terrorists to "turn away from the violent pursuit of your goals, even if the goals themselves are just."

The pontiff's appeal was contained in his annual message for the World Day of Peace, which the Catholic Church celebrates on New Year's Day. It also urged increased efforts for world disarmament and called on repressive regimes to open their borders.

In his appeal to terrorists and to anyone who uses violence, John Paul said he hoped he dared hope he might be heard.

"Those of you who live at least listen to my voice. I beg you again, as I have in the past, to turn away from the violent pursuit of your goals, even if the goals themselves are just," he said.

"I beg you to turn away from killing and harming the innocent. I beg you to stop undermining the very fabric of society," he said.

## Is Buried at Soviet Prison

**MOSCOW** — Anatoli T. Marchenko, a prominent Soviet dissident, was buried Thursday at the prison where he had died despite his widow's request that the body be returned to the Moscow area for burial, family friends said.

His wife, Larin Bogorov, told friends by telephone from the Chistopol prison that she had found bruises on the body. The Associated Press reported.

Soviet authorities said Mr. Marchenko, 48, died Monday of a brain hemorrhage in the prison hospital after a long illness.

Friends of the family said he had been on a long hunger strike and began having heart problems early in November.

Mrs. Bogorov said she wanted to bring the body back to Karabovo, near Moscow, but officials refused on the ground it would take too much time and be too difficult to arrange, the friends said.

Mrs. Bogorov, the couple's 13-year-old son, Pavel, and seven other persons, attended the burial in Chistopol, about 500 miles (800 kilometers) east of Moscow.

Mrs. Bogorov had last been allowed to visit her husband at the prison in April 1984.

Mr. Marchenko was serving a 10-year sentence for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." He was a founding member of the Helsinki Watch Group to monitor Soviet observance of the 1975 Helsinki human rights accord.

The dissent permanent secretary, Stepan Marchenko, said the situation was improving and workers were reporting for work for the first time in days. He said the Daily Mail said that the town of Lushanba, 18 miles (30 kilometers) southwest of Nodola, the police rounded up 500 suspects Wednesday.

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## Nebraska's 'First Gentleman' Charms Republican Gathering

By Maureen Dowd  
New York Times Service

**PARSIPPANY, New Jersey** — In politics, one must seize one's moments in the sun. So when Republican governors and other party luminaries descended on this town in northern New Jersey this week, Mayor Frank R. Ortiz was ready.

He had prepared a packet of information about his town, with his name in big gold letters on the front, and inside "Pride in ParsIPPANY" letter bags and an article on local restaurants called "It Ain't Just Hot Dogs."

"We have been Tree City, U.S.A., for 10 consecutive years," he told those who would listen.

The mayor, who specializes in making citizens' arrests and keeps a gun in his office desk drawer, was scheduled to ad-

dress the opening session of the conference for three minutes. As the organizers watched in dismay, he extended it to 20 minutes.

"We want to show the world that New Jersey is more than that which is visible from the turnpike," he said.

He started with 14th-century coal fires and worked up to 19th-century mail books. He told the audience that the people of ParsIPPANY saw the glass half full, not half empty, that they saw opportunities, not obstacles, and they got an honest day's pay for an honest day's work.

He said he wanted to share Goethe's nine requisites for a good life, beginning with health and wealth, and working his way through passion.

The most popular man at the conference was not a governor. He was William Orr, 51, the husband of Nebraska's Kay Orr,

the first Republican woman to be elected a governor.

Mr. Orr, an insurance executive in Lincoln, rebuffed his role.

He held his wife's purse while she conducted television interviews. He attended all the sessions for spouses, including a breakfast with Julie Nixon Eisenhower on the topic of raising children in the spotlight.

"I like women," he said. "I only hope I don't make them nervous."

He gave frank interviews about his plans to write a "First Gentleman's cookbook" and his quandary about what to wear to the inaugural ball.

"I'm Scotch and Irish so I thought of wearing a kilt," he confided to a reporter. "But I don't want to upstage Kay."

This is a matter of some importance, he said, because there is a display in the basement of the Nebraska executive mansion

with a doll of each First Lady in her inaugural gown, and he does not want his doll to be a letdown.

He concedes that he was not always so liberated, calls himself "a former male chauvinist pig," and says that he had reservations about his wife running for governor. But now he has decided he likes his sidelines seat.

"It was Kay's turn," he said. "She spent 27 years supporting me and raising the kids while I satisfied my ego."

At a panel on political trends, a New York consultant, Roger Ailes, said that when he filmed campaign commercials, he never advises a candidate to "be yourself."

"I stopped doing that," Mr. Ailes said, "after I told one candidate to be himself and his aide pulled me aside and demanded, 'Why do you want him to be arrogant and unimpressed?'"

Notwithstanding, Mr. Ailes said his research showed that the quality voters most wanted in their candidates was candor.

He said that the best exemplar of this quality was Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York.

"He has candor, or at least the illusion of candor," Mr. Ailes said.

To give the governors and governors-elect an example of the mayor's projection of candor, Mr. Ailes recalled the time Mr. Koch appeared on a 30-minute television program and reporters began to pepper him with questions about why he spent \$300,000 on ill-conceived bicycle lanes for Manhattan streets.

"The mayor replied, 'Yeah, that was really stupid,'" Mr. Ailes said. "And that left the reporters with 29 minutes and nothing to say."

## U.S. Supreme Court Confronts Teaching of 'Creation Science'

**WASHINGTON** — In an argument sprinkled with references to the Bible, Aristotle, St. Thomas Aquinas and Spinoza, and with echoes of the Scopes "monkey trial" of the 1920s, the Supreme Court last week confronted a Louisiana law that requires teaching of "creation science" in any public school that teaches the theory of evolution.

The central issue was whether the 1981 statute, strongly supported by fundamentalist Christians who dispute the action against them, violated the First Amendment's ban on laws that establish an official religion.

The case, *Edwards v. Aguillard*, opened Wednesday, could affect the broad national debate over how public schools should handle subjects with religious or anti-religious overtones, as well as the more specific, decades-old battle by fundamentalists against the teaching of evolution.

While conceding that "some legislators had a desire to teach religious doctrine in the classroom," Wendell R. Bird, representing the state, argued Wednesday that the law had the "primary secular purpose" of advancing academic freedom.

He said the law would balance teaching of evolution by exposing students to "scientific evidence supporting creation" and to scientific doubts about evolution.

Arguing that there was no conflict with the court's rulings against religious teaching in public schools, Mr. Bird said the law did not require religious teaching, or even

any reference to the Bible's statements that God created the world and man about 6,000 years ago.

Jay Byrnes, a New York lawyer for individuals who sued to strike down the law, scoffed at these arguments as camouflage for what he called the law's "purely religious purpose of blocking natural science teaching about the theory of evolution."

He said dictionary definitions and the legislative history showed, contrary to Mr. Bird's argument, that the legislature was mandating "balanced treatment" for creation science meant to indoctrinate children in the belief that the universe and all life forms were created "by a transcendent God out of nothing."

Dismissing Mr. Bird's Twisted claim in "Alice in Wonderland," Mr. Byrnes said: "He wants words to mean what he says they mean. That doesn't fool Alice, and I don't think very much it will fool this court."

"Don't overestimate us," interrupted Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist, touching off sustained laughter in the crowded courtroom. Associate Justice Antonin Scalia, repeatedly challenging Mr. Byrnes' arguments, noted that some scientists had supported the scientific basis for the Louisiana law and suggested that it need not be viewed as furthering the idea of a theistic creation.

"What about Aristotle's notion of a first cause, an unmoved mover?" Justice Scalia asked. "Would he be a creationist?" And, he asked, would that make Aristotle a philosopher of religion?

Mr. Byrnes indicated that it would not, and Mr. Rehnquist, throughout his argument, that the

moving force behind the Louisiana law had little to do with philosophical subtleties or any secular purpose.

He said the true purpose was evident in the legislative testimony by a supporter of the law, who said: "I think if you teach children that they are evolved from apes, then they will start acting like apes. If we teach them properly that they were created by almighty God, then they will believe that they were a creature of God and start acting like one of God's children."

Mr. Bird urged the court not to decide the constitutionality of the law at all but rather to send it back to federal district court in Louisiana for a trial to resolve disputes about the law's purpose and to resolve affidavits and other evidence he said he could offer to show the empirical basis for creation science.

A federal district judge struck down the Louisiana law last year, holding that its religious purpose was so clear that no trial was necessary.

A three-judge federal appellate panel, upholding this decision, said the law "continues the battle William Jennings Bryan carried to his grave" when he argued for the prosecution in the 1925 trial of John T. Scopes, a biology teacher under a Tennessee law that barred teaching of "any theory which denies the story of the Divine creation of man as taught in the Bible."

The full appellate court rejected the state's petition to rehear the case, 8-7.

The Supreme Court in 1968 struck down an Arkansas law that barred the teaching of evolution, on the ground that it was an establishment of religion.

## Walter Stoessel Dies; Was Envoy to Moscow

**WASHINGTON** — Walter J. Stoessel Jr., 64, a career diplomat who was an ambassador to the Soviet Union, died here Tuesday of leukemia.

Mr. Stoessel joined the Foreign Service in 1942 and served until his retirement 40 years later as deputy secretary of state, a position usually reserved for political appointees. He was often a key figure in world events, including the normalization of relations between the United States and China.

On the eve of his retirement, Mr. Stoessel said that his most vivid memory was of a cold, snowy night in 1969 in Warsaw, where he was serving as ambassador. On that night he gave a Chinese diplomat a message from President Richard M. Nixon offering to establish relations with the Chinese Communists.

The message paved the way for his later negotiations that eventually led to Henry A. Kissinger's secret trip to China in 1971 and to Mr. Nixon's visit to the People's Republic of China in 1972.

Mr. Kissinger, a former U.S. secretary of state, said "Ambassador Stoessel was one of the most distinguished Foreign Service officers in the best tradition of the Foreign Service."

Mr. Stoessel entered the diplomatic service after graduation from Stanford University in 1941 and, after a two-year stint with the



Walter J. Stoessel Jr.

navy reserve from 1944 to 1946, he served as assistant until his retirement. His first position was as a vice consul in Caracas, from 1947 to 1948. In 1947-1948 he was in Moscow as a second secretary for two years, the first of three stints in Moscow that eventually made him a specialist on relations with the Soviet Union.

After being posted in West Germany and France as well as in the State Department as the officer in charge of Soviet affairs, Mr. Stoessel returned to Moscow as minister-counselor from 1963 to 1965.

He served as ambassador to Poland from 1966 to 1972.

In 1974 he was made ambassador to the Soviet Union, where he helped usher in the end of détente with the United States. He spoke Russian, and was present at talks between Mr. Kissinger and Leonid Brezhnev.

In 1976, after a dispute over whether the Soviet authorities were using microwave beams against the U.S. Embassy for intelligence purposes, Mr. Stoessel was reassigned to West Germany, where he was ambassador until 1981.

After Bonn, Mr. Stoessel served as undersecretary of state for political affairs and, in 1982, was appointed deputy secretary of state. He was the only career diplomat in three decades to attain that post.

Mr. Stoessel is survived by his wife, Mary Ann Parsons Stoessel of Washington, and their three daughters.

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## Cambodia Names 3 Ministers in Major Reshuffle

The Associated Press

**BANGKOK** — The Vietnamese-backed government in Cambodia has announced the appointments of new foreign, defense and planning ministers in a major cabinet reshuffle.

The official Phnom Penh radio said Wednesday that Prime Minister Hun Sen and two deputy prime ministers who each held two cabinet positions gave up one of their duties. It said the changes were made to strengthen the leadership.

Hun Sen, foreign minister since the government was installed in 1979, was handing that title to his deputy, Kong Korn, the radio said.

The radio said a deputy prime minister, Ben Thang, would relinquish his National Defense Ministry position to his deputy, Koy Buntha, who is also the army chief of staff. Another deputy prime minister, Chen Sod, will step down as planning minister in favor of his deputy, Chen Chanta, the radio said.

Other deaths

F.J. Porter, 90, an oilman who was instrumental in transforming the Texas Republican Party from a small group into a potent statewide organization, Sunday in Houston.

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# Nicaragua Denounces Honduras For Raids

Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua has harshly denounced the Honduran government for what he suggested was its involvement in the bombing Sunday of a town and a military installation inside Nicaragua.

"The United States is using Honduras as an instrument for launching an escalation in terrorism against our people and the people of Central America," Mr. Ortega said Wednesday. He warned that such a policy threatened to turn the Nicaraguan conflict into a regional war.

Mr. Ortega said that "A-37 planes departed from U.S. bases inside Honduras and attacked and bombed" the village known as Wilwil and the military base near the town of Murra.

The Los Angeles Times, quoting sources in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and an unidentified State Department official in Washington, reported Wednesday that the Honduran Air Force had bombed military installations in Nicaragua (22 kilometers) inside Nicaragua on Sunday.

Mr. Ortega did not say directly that they were Honduran planes. But the Honduran Air Force has U.S.-provided A-37 light jet combat craft while the anti-Sandinista Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras, are not believed to have such planes.



President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua as he denounced Honduras.

To have charged directly that the planes were Honduran would pose problems for Managua, which has maintained that its conflict is not with Honduras but with the contras and the U.S. government, which is supporting them.

Mr. Ortega also reiterated that Nicaraguan forces have the right to cross into Honduras as long as the contras maintain their bases in that country.

**Honduras Cites Defense**  
President Jose Azcona Hoyo of Honduras said Wednesday that his planes will continue to attack Nicaraguan forces inside Honduras until they leave. The Associated Press reported from Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

He said an estimated 1,500 Nicaraguan soldiers crossed the frontier late last week, overran several small army border posts and penetrated about 10 miles inside Honduras.

Mr. Azcona said Honduras had been "too cautious" in dealing with previous incursions by Nicaraguan soldiers and "we will no longer tolerate their presence on our soil."

**Managua Complains at UN**  
The Nicaraguan ambassador to the United Nations, Nora Arango, said Wednesday that the Honduran Army carried out attacks against her country "on orders from Washington" and warned that they may lead to a war of "major proportions." United Press reported from Managua.

Miss Arango said at an urgent meeting of the Security Council that Honduras planned to launch Nicaraguan targets near the border with Honduras on Sunday.

The United States rejected the charges as false. The council did not take any immediate action.

## Iowan, 69, Kills Mayor, Wounds 2

The Associated Press

MOUNT PLEASANT, Iowa — A 69-year-old man who had complained to the Iowa Council meeting and opened fire, killing the mayor and seriously wounding two council members, witnesses and officials said Thursday.

Mayor Edward King, 53, who was shot in the head at point-blank range Wednesday, died in a hospital. Councilwoman JoAnn Sank, 39, had a head wound and two chest wounds, and Councilman Ronald Dupree, 44, was shot in the head, neck and arm.

The suspect, Ralph Orlin Davis, surrendered in the council chambers after the shootings, the police said.

# U.S. Drug Tests Meet Resistance in Courts

By Peter Kett  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Random drug testing of government employees appears to be in serious trouble in the courts, according to legal scholars and lawyers.

Three months after President Ronald Reagan ordered widespread random testing of federal employees for drug use, experts see a clear trend in the state and U.S. courts toward declaring the tests unconstitutional.

Judges in at least 13 cases have found that the tests violate Fourth Amendment protections against unreasonable search and seizure. In at least four cases, the tests have been upheld.

While the issue may not be resolved until it reaches the Supreme Court, legal scholars noted a broad range of cases in which judges have struck down such programs with strong rulings.

They said the trend does not bode well for Mr. Reagan's plan. It is leading some municipalities to have second thoughts about introducing programs.

"The courts are turning a hostile face to random testing of government employees," said Alan F. Westin, a professor of public law at Columbia University in New York, who is also a conservative. "If you look at the background of the judges, there are Republicans as well as Democrats and probably liberals as well as conservatives. It runs from one coast to another."

In Philadelphia on Wednesday, the Justice Department signed a consent decree forbidding the Post Office from testing job applicants for drugs. The department agreed to pay a total of \$55,000 to 11 workers who were denied jobs because they failed drug tests at which they passed all other tests.

The decree settles a suit filed by the Pennsylvania Civil Liberties Union against the Justice Department. The union argued that the testing violated the rights of applicants. It was the first such suit.

Last week a U.S. judge in Savannah, Georgia, ruled against a program and in the last two months, federal judges in New Jersey, Louisiana and Tennessee did the same. Those cases involved police officers, firefighters and U.S. Customs Service employees.

On Wednesday, a superior court judge in Los Angeles halted a drug testing program for about 900 workers at the San Quentin prison power plant pending a full hearing. The Associated Press reported.

Together, state and U.S. judges have ruled in 13 cases since the beginning of 1985 that random testing is unconstitutional unless the authorities have "reasonable suspicion" or "probable cause" to believe that the people have used

drugs, according to Paul N. Samuels. Mr. Samuels is executive vice president of the Legal Action Center, a New York City group that keeps a log on cases touching on drug and alcohol abuse.

In four cases, courts found random drug testing constitutionally permissible, he said.

"It is fairly clear that the broad-scale generalized testing program is just too broad," said Abraham S. Goldstein of the Yale Law School, who specializes in issues involving search and seizure. "I think the administration has been inappropriately provocative in fashioning such broad programs."

Dozens of other cases are expected in the coming months, and most of the decisions are so new that they have not yet been reviewed on appeal. The current trend could be reversed as the cases rise.

The government is running into more difficulties than it expected, said Yale Kamisar, a law professor at the University of Michigan. "But this is only the first round. These lawyers could regroup on the appellate level."

On Sept. 15, Mr. Reagan signed an executive order that "drug-free" workers could be fired. Each agency could develop its own program for random testing of employees. The Office of Personnel Management estimated that it could involve 2.2 million federal employees.

Even before the order, many state and local governments were testing random drug use. The random testing of employees is not like a search of a person's home or a person's car, Mr. Samuels said.

Drug testing is a form of surveillance, albeit a technological one, said U.S. District Judge H. Louis Polak in ruling against a program involving police officers in Plainfield, New Jersey. He said the program was "a search of a person's life."

Mr. Polak said the program was "a search of a person's life" and "a search of a person's life" and "a search of a person's life."

Government attorneys are now arguing that the random testing of employees is not like a search of a person's home or a person's car, Mr. Samuels said.

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## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### Swiss Ban Frenchmen

#### After Illegal Briefing

GENEVA — Two Frenchmen who have questioned the Helvetic ever since the Nazi death camps were closed have been banned from Switzerland for three years after holding an illegal news conference here last month. The New York Times reports.

Pierre Guillaume and Henri Moquis, widely known in France for their revisionist views, were banned after a complaint by Bernard Zolner, the Geneva police chief. A 1948 Swiss law prohibits political statements by noncitizens without permission. But the banning is widely seen here in the larger context of a perceived rift to the right by some Swiss voters.

Since a far-right Swiss party called Vigilance gained prominence in Geneva last year, Swiss officials have shown a tendency to take steps to stifle rightist activities.

"I think they made this decision to show that there is strong opposition to this sort of ideology," said Daniel Lack, legal counsel to the World Jewish Congress office here, adding that the move was a "profound official dislike for these kinds of extremists."

Last year Mr. Zolner prevented a French politician, Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the extreme right National Front, from speaking here during the French election campaign.

### Around Europe

VIENNA — Javier Perez de Cuellar will not attend a United Nations ceremony in Vienna

next month to which President Kurt Waldheim of Austria, Mr. Perez de Cuellar's predecessor as UN secretary-general, has been invited. The ceremony will mark the issuance of a stamp to honor Pope John, the first UN secretary-general. Since Mr. Waldheim was elected president in June at the height of a controversy over his war record, he has been widely ignored by other world leaders. But a UN spokesman said that the invitation to Mr. Waldheim was "very normal" and that only a schedule conflict will prevent Mr. Perez de Cuellar from attending.

VATICAN CITY — The official Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano has condemned predetermination of an infant's sex as "a product of the irrationality of technology." The commentary referred to a birth in Naples last week of a girl whose sex had been determined before her in vitro conception, reportedly the first case of its kind in Europe. "Predetermining the sex of the unborn child means that it is conceived not in the conjugal act but with laboratory technology," the newspaper said. "It is not conceived, but produced. One produces things, not people."

MADRID — Miguel Herrero de Milla has been elected executive vice president and parliamentary leader of Spain's conservative Popular Alliance, the major opposition party. He succeeds Manuel Fraga Iribarne, 64, who resigned last year after several electoral defeats for the party. Mr. Herrero, 46, a Madrid constitutional lawyer, thus becomes the party's de facto leader, although



**DUTCH GRAFFITI** — Two passers-by study a wall sculpture by Willem Nel, an Amsterdam artist who grew tired of the painted graffiti in Stadsdekenbuurt, an area in Amsterdam with many squatters, and decided to do something about it. With a \$2,667 arts grant from the city, he bought hundreds of used shoes and screwed them to the wall.

Gerardo Fernandez Albor, 69, is the titular president. A party convention will choose a permanent leader early next year.

LONDON — Diet propaganda is oversimplified and overdone, according to British professors, doctors and nutritionists in a book compiled for the Social Affairs Unit, an independent public-interest group. The book, "A Diet of Reason: Sense and Nonsense in Dieting," challenges attempts to connect heart disease with eating animal fats, disputes many criticisms of salt and sugar and warns that modest overweight should not be feared. The book, it says, says that articles on health should not be simplified to the point where they misrepresent

research simply to keep them short and simple.

MILAN — Italian authorities have raided and shut all 16 offices of the Church of Scientology in Italy. Giulia Mulini, investigating magistrate in Milan, said the raids were part of an investigation into possible physical abuse, fraud, violation of labor laws and tax evasion. The president of the Italian chapter of Scientology, Silvio De Fante, denied any wrongdoing. In 1978, U.S. agents raided Scientology headquarters in Los Angeles and Boston and seized documents that authorities claimed showed infiltration of government agencies.

OSLO — The minority Labor government has dropped a

proposal for compulsory savings of 1 percent of gross income following an outcry from labor unions. The aim had been to dampen consumer spending.

GONDOMAR, Spain — The council in this northwestern town voted, 5-7, against including Mayor José de Liza's \$1,000 set of dentures in the municipal budget.

RATH, England — The turn-out of 8-to-11-year-olds for the Christmas pageant at St. Mary's junior school near here was so enthusiastic that the pageant has been renamed "Snow White and the Twenty-Seven Dwarfs."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

## EC Parliament Votes to Exceed Legal Budget Ceiling for 1987

### Reverses

STRASBOURG, France — The European Parliament, in a move that effectively left the European Community without a 1987 budget, voted Thursday to increase spending for next year beyond the limit set by the 12 member governments.

The development came after the Parliament voted to increase a draft budget of \$6.2 billion European currency units (\$36.2 billion) by more than 62 million ECU.

The Parliament's president, Pierre Pflimlin of France, has said he would not sign what would be an illegal budget.

The president's signature is normally the final act in the EC's annual budget process.

The vote was taken after senior members of the Parliament and EC budget ministers failed in more than 10 hours of talks to agree on spending priorities for next year.

The Parliament wanted more funding for social and regional spending and for research and aid programs that are threatened by the rise in farm spending.

The British budget minister, Peter Brooke, who led the negotiations, said in Parliament that the community's Council of Ministers considered the assembly's vote for the additional vote for an illegal budget.

One of the European Parliament's few real powers is that it must give final approval to the budget. Last year, the Parliament also attempted to insert extra cash, but in a test case the European Court ruled it must stay within the limit laid down by EC capitals, although

it can alter the exact allocations for specific programs.

The EC budget commissioner, Henning Christophersen, said he regretted the failure to reach an agreement, but said the "necessary political will was missing."

According to the latest estimates, increased farm spending will leave the EC with a budget next year that is short by nearly 4 billion ECU unless changes are agreed.

The failure to agree on a new budget exacerbates the crisis by forcing the community into a special emergency financing system beginning in January, one that will be insufficient to cover its needs.

Before the vote, the British agriculture minister, Michael Jopling, addressed the assembly on farm policy negotiations to curb surpluses of beef and dairy products. Britain has led the talks as the current president of the EC.

Mr. Jopling flew to Strasbourg from Brussels on Wednesday night after suspending the talks, which made little progress in more than three days.

Agriculture accounts for two-thirds of the EC budget, and Mr. Jopling told the assembly that ministers were determined to achieve success when the talks resumed on Saturday.

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## Wiesel Urges Better Israeli-Arab Ties

### Reverses

OSLO — The winner of this year's Nobel Peace Prize, Elie Wiesel, the Jewish author and human rights campaigner, called Thursday for better relations between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

"I would like to see this people, my people, able to establish the foundation for a constructive relationship with all its Arab neighbors, as it has done with Egypt," he said in a Nobel lecture at a university here. "We must exert pressure on all those in power to come to terms."

Mr. Wiesel, 58, a U.S. citizen who was born in Romania, was awarded the peace prize on Wednesday. Much of his writing has been inspired by his experiences in Hitler's concentration camps where his family died.

He began his lecture Thursday by singing a Hebrew song of faith, accompanied by some members of the audience.

He recalled his experiences in the concentration camps and warned that men must remember past disasters to avoid repeating them.

"We thought it would be enough to tell of the tidal wave of hatred which broke over the Jewish people for men everywhere to decide once and for all to put an end to hatred of anyone who is 'different' — whether black or white, Jew or Arab, Christian or Muslim or Hindu — anyone whose orientation differs politically, philosophically, sexually," he said.

"If someone had told us in 1945 that in our lifetimes religious wars would rage on virtually every continent, that thousands of children would once again be dying of starvation, we would not have believed it, or that racism and fanaticism would flourish once again, we would not have believed it."

"There may be times," he added, "when we are powerless to prevent injustice, but there must never be a time when we fail to protest."

Mr. Wiesel said that nothing provoked so much horror within the Jewish tradition as war.

"Of course, some wars may have been necessary or inevitable, but none was ever regarded as holy," he said. "The idea of a holy war is to us an aberration. War dehumanizes, war dehumanizes, war dehumanizes all those who wage it."

He praised Roosevelt and Churchill for fighting fascism during World War II. But he added that though it was painful for him to say so, the two men had not done enough to save Jews from death.

"When it came to saving Jews," he said, "somebody the same principles of saving humanity did not apply to the Jews."

Wiesel was criticized Wednesday by supporters of the Palestinian cause for not denouncing what they called Israeli repression of Palestinians.

Earlier, in his acceptance speech, he had urged a peaceful solution to the Palestinian question, while saying he deplored violence by Palestinians.

Asked later to expound on his allegations about Roosevelt and Churchill, Mr. Wiesel said: "When

both were asked by Jewish and Zionist leaders to bomb the railways leading to Auschwitz and prevent the killing of Hungarian Jews, they refused."

"At that time they were killing 10,000 a day," he added. "I remember — I was there."

## Israeli Jets Hit Targets in Northern Lebanon

### TEL AVIV

— Israeli planes raided guerrilla targets north of Tripoli in Syrian-controlled northern Lebanon on Thursday, an army spokesman said.

In Tripoli, security sources said that at least 15 persons were killed in the raid. They said the planes encountered anti-aircraft fire.

It was the 18th Israeli air raid on targets in Lebanon, mostly Palestinian camps, this year.

The army spokeswoman said the planes returned safely after bombing positions containing heavy concentrations of weapons.

She identified the targets as belonging to a Palestinian guerrilla group led by Abu Nidal that has been blamed for attacks on Israeli and Jewish targets outside the Middle East, and to a group led by Sayed Musa, an opponent of Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The security sources said the positions were near the Nakir al-Bared refugee camp, about 15 miles (25 kilometers) from the Syrian border.

Refugees at the camp, one of the biggest in Lebanon with a population of more than 25,000, said that black smoke billowed from the scene.

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## OPINION

One Survivor Looks Back  
On a Totalitarian Century

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Once in a rare while we read a book that puts the urgencies of our time and ourselves in perspective, making us confront the darker realities of human nature. That has just happened to me. The book, by Heda Margolina Kovaly, is called "Under a Cruel Star: A Life in Prague 1941-1968."

Mrs. Kovaly was born a Jew in prewar Czechoslovakia. The Nazis sent her to Auschwitz and other concentration camps. She survived. After the war, in Prague, her husband worked with idealistic fervor for the Communist government, only to be caught up in a Stalinist purge, tried and executed. She got out after the Warsaw Pact armies crushed the Prague Spring in 1968.

Mrs. Kovaly experienced the two supreme horrors of what Hannah Arendt called this terrible century. But her book is not just a personal memoir of inhumanity. Telling her story simply, with lucid clarity, she illustrates some general truths of human behavior.

She was a slave laborer in a brickyard like for the war. One day the owner of the brickyard, at the starkest of oppression for not shoveling fast enough, she answered back. The owner thought she would be killed, but later the owner took her aside and said, "Tell me. I will tell about the severity, the killing. He said there, his head in his hands."

She said, "That man lived in Nazi Germany and had daily contact with a concentration camp and its inmates, yet he knew of nothing. Mrs. Kovaly writes, 'He had simply thought we were convicts, sentenced by a regular court of law.'"

Afterward, the few who returned from the camps ran into crude anti-Semitism, or the want to the house her family had lived in a country village. She rang the bell, a man opened the door, saw her and mumbled: "So you've come back. Oh, no, what a life we need."

She married Rudolf Margolina, an economist. After much thought, they joined the Communist Party, which they saw as the hope for a better, less selfish society. The communists, "I have often thought that many of our people turned to communism not so much in revolt against the existing political system but out of sheer despair over human nature, which showed itself, at its very worst, after the war. Since it is impossible for us to give up on mankind, they blame his social order in which they live."

After the Communist coup in 1948, Margolina was offered the job of assistant chief in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. His wife resisted, but he said: "If we do our job well, people will be laughing at us and better off. Just what we need."

A few years later the arrest of high-ranking figures began. She urged her husband to resign, but he said, "If all the applicants leave now, things will get even worse." On Jan. 12, 1952, they took the Rudolf Margolina. His wife knew nothing.

ing of his life until Nov. 20, when newspapers said that Rudolf Margolina, general secretary of the party, would be tried for "anti-state conspiracy." Of the 14 defendants, 11 were described as "of Jewish origin." One was Rudolf Margolina.

She saw him once more, in prison. He was hanged the next morning.

In 1963 the Central Committee rehabilitated all those convicted in the Slansky trial, saying that their confessions had been extorted. But even then the party document was leaked. And no one who had participated in the torture and frame-up lost his job.

They called her in to the Central Committee building and read her a declaration of Mr. Margolina's innocence. She exploded. Why hadn't her husband's boss stood up for him? He knew the charges were untrue. "He, too, was scared," the functionary replied.

Mrs. Kovaly survived, left, resettled and now lives in the United States. Her book is published by the Plunkett Lake Press of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Quietly, with cumulative force, it shows us how the totalitarian state feeds on the blindness and the weakness of man.

The New York Times.



Credibility gap.

## Foreign Forces in Angola: Who Did What, and When

Reginald, Harold Green (Letter, Nov. 11) and Fred Bridgland (Nov. 24) disagree about who first sent weapons and troops into Angola. In 1975, Mr. Green says that only after independence and the South African invasion did Cuban troops arrive. Mr. Bridgland says the Cubans came first, and "which foreign weapons and armies came first to Angola is of basic significance."

May I refer to John Stockwell's 1978 book, "In Search of Enemies: A CIA Story." Mr. Stockwell was the chief of the CIA's Angola Task Force.

Independence from Portugal came on Nov. 11, 1975. Mr. Stockwell writes that in July 1974 the CIA started sending covert arms and advisers to UNITA, without the knowledge of the U.S. Congress. After the MPLA defeated an invasion from Zaire in July 1975, the South African army, in cooperation with the CIA, invaded in October 1975. Later that month, at the MPLA's request, Cuba sent several hundred regular troops, the avant-garde of more to come.

Later in 1975, after the congressional committee of Senator Frank Church and Representative Otis Pike revealed the CIA Angola program, the Senate ordered a stop to it. The CIA then replaced U.S. advisers with French, Portuguese and anti-Castro mercenaries.

DORIA BALD ROBINEAU, Sainte-Foy-Tarantaise, France.

## Letters to the Editor

Angola. I have been reading the recently published book "Jonas Savimbi: A Key to Africa," by Fred Bridgland, in which he discusses the ignorant and careless way in which the Angolan civil war has been portrayed by the media.

After reading Flora Lewis's column "A No-Line Approach by Proxy" (Nov. 22), can anyone disagree with Mr. Bridgland's conclusions?

In 1975, an Organization of African Unity team reported that if there were elections in Angola, UNITA would probably win. UNITA does draw much of its support from the Ovimbundu, the majority ethnic grouping in Angola, but all tribal constituencies are represented in its military and administrative ranks.

UNITA is fighting for an Angola free of foreign forces, where, after a ceasefire and the setting up of a joint government of reconciliation, UN-supervised elections could take place.

MARCEL PRUZER, Kinshasa, Zaire.

John P. Dunfee (Letter, Dec. 3) accuses Jonas Savimbi's forces of indiscriminate violence and the planting of mines to terrorize civilians. Is he suggesting that the Marxist armed forces of the MPLA regime in Luanda have never laid a mine and that there have been no civilian casualties inflicted by MPLA forces during the 11 years of civil war in Angola? Merely seeing the victims does not identify the guilty party.

As we understand it, the armed forces

of UNITA are disciplined soldiers in a regular army conducting a guerrilla war against a numerically superior and better equipped military force. No evidence has been presented that would lead us to conclude that UNITA has engaged in terrorism. Indeed, the available evidence suggests that UNITA goes to unusual lengths to minimize civilian casualties, even at the cost of UNITA lives.

If we are wrong, we would be grateful if Mr. Dunfee could supply us with evidence proving that to be the case.

IAN E. GELDARD, Institute for the Study of Terrorism, London.

Mr. Dunfee refers to mining in Angola. I can speak about the mining of innocents in Namibia. I have seen the results of SWAPO infiltration into villages: children disappearing, fathers with their eyes gouged out, women raped. I have spoken to South African doctors who tend these people in makeshift clinics in the bush. The South-West Africa People's Organization blows these up regularly, regardless of how large the Red Cross sign they bear. South African troops—both whites and black Ovambo—sweep the public to clear the mines, often starting at 4 A.M.

There is a war, but those in the know are aware of which side commits the atrocities, and it is not UNITA and not the South Africans.

D.A. REEVES, Meggen, Switzerland.

## Mercedes the Maid Is Almost a Sandinista

By June Carolyn Erlick

MANAGUA—It is the poor who are taking the brunt of the U.S. supported war against the Sandinist government. Those who can afford it are sending their sons out of the country to avoid the draft. Even if they are politically committed and go into the army, sons of the privileged classes can get somewhat better jobs. The privileged may order food from Costa Rica and medicines from Honduras or Miami.

In the countryside, contra rebels attack villages, and villages tend to be poor. Tales of their plight are carried to Managua by relatives who work as municipal laborers or domestic servants. No one personifies this situation better than Mercedes, a maid in Managua.

She works from sunrise to sundown to earn the equivalent of \$15 a month. Maids like her stand in Managua's long lines for bread, meat, milk and eggs.

In some homes where revolutionary consciousness prevails, the maid is called *companera*, an all-purpose word of revolutionary solidarity, and sits with the family at the dinner table. But that is rare. Usually the maid is still the maid.

Mercedes is a Sandinista. During health drives she administers polio vaccine in her house on the edge of the city near the airport. She has one son in

the army and another in Cuba. At first she went to work practically asleep after staying up all night on guard duty—doing revolutionary vigilance. Now the local defense committee does not bother with revolutionary vigilance, she says, because people must spend too much time working and finding food. Mercedes listens intently to the explanations her husband gives about the U.S. embargo and the U.S.-supported contra war. She sees these high-level situations in everyday terms.

"A squash costs 400 cordobas (U.S. \$15.00)," she complains. "Just one squash, I don't understand it. We grow squash here in Nicaragua."

She gives blow-by-blow descriptions of how neighbors sneak out at 2 A.M. to butcher a cow clandestinely—their own cow, but the state's meat—to be sold under the counter. She tells of shoppers waiting patiently at the bus terminal to waylay travelers bootlegging rice and beans from the countryside. "People are getting impatient," she says. "But they won't rise up, not yet. We want peace. We want a solution without war."

Sometimes she gets the news from the local papers. She speaks of returns from the good life of Eastern Europe who have trouble re-adapting to Nicaragua.

and of under-age boys being rounded up for the draft at a bus stop.

Mercedes lives in the war. From her family in the countryside she learns about the ambushes, the battles. Those who die are often her own neighbors, friends of her sons, her nephews. The coffins come to her neighborhood, not to that of the privileged.

Mercedes has no political opinion on the \$100 million approved for contra aid. She does not quite understand who the contra are or what they want.

She is going soon to visit her son for the first time after he finishes army basic training. She will go in a truck and she hopes that her Sacred Heart of Jesus medal will protect her from the mines planted in the roads by the rebels.

The writer, who lives in Managua and has covered Latin America for The National Catholic Reporter in the United States, contributed this to the South-North News Service.

Letters included for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Problems With Bioethanol

Bioethanol has been receiving serious attention from Europeans who are highly placed enough to know better. Contrary to the impression given by Giles Merritt in "Europe May Be Missing the Green-Fueled Boat" (Nov. 24), much of the interest in the development of bioethanol production arises from within the European Community's agricultural establishment. The attraction of bioethanol and of other possibilities for extracting energy from plant material, or biomass, is that they seem to provide a quick fix for Europe's farm surpluses. Unfortunately, the advantages of this quick fix are illusory.

On one level the proposal seems viable. A large-scale bioethanol program would indeed put a dent in Europe's farm surpluses. This would appease the United States, Australia and other competitors in world commodities markets. The problem with the proposal is that it stands little chance of returning a profit under any reasonable scenario for energy prices and production costs.

The project not only would absorb enormous amounts of investment capital but would depend on subsidies designed to make bioethanol competitive with other fuel additives. These subsidies would not be substitutes for agricultural subsidies; rather they would be added on top of them. Far from alleviating the EC budgetary crisis, the program

would exacerbate the problem. Taxpayers and consumers already have bought themselves a very expensive white elephant in the form of the Common Agricultural Policy. A bioethanol program would merely purchase a mate.

This criticism does not imply that public support for research into bioethanol and other energy products derived from biomass should end. Biomass has an important role to play in any balanced energy strategy for the 21st century. But the EC's budgetary crisis will not wait that long. In the near future, European policy makers are going to have to look the farm problem in the eye and deal with it. Hopefully, they will use their creative analytical and political powers to find a solution that strengthens Europe, rather than wasting its precious human and financial resources.

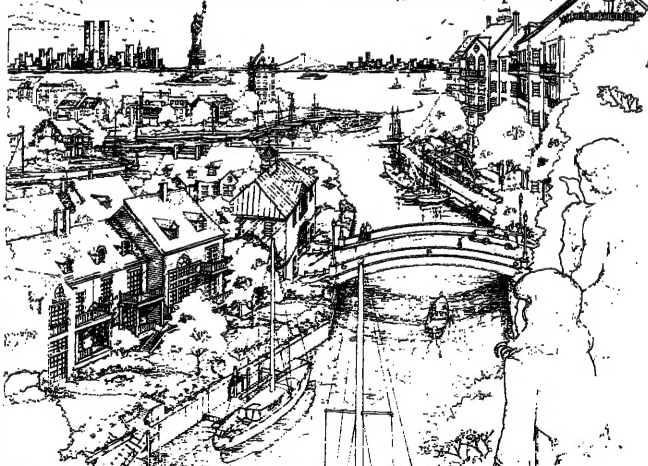
KATHRYN M. GORDON, Institut de Gestion Internationale Agro-Alimentaire, Cergy-Pontoise, France.

## Traveling Into Trouble

Bravo Mike Royko ("Against the Yellow Ribbon Syndrome," Dec. 2). Finally someone with the guts to say it. Americans who insist on going to trouble spots for private reasons get what they deserve. A clear case of people sticking their noses where they don't belong.

PETER ADAMS, Paris.

## Port Liberté: It's like owning a home in Venice or Amsterdam, but it's just 15 minutes from Wall Street.



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International Herald Tribune

## CRITICS' CHOICE

### BARCELONA

**A Comprehensive Look at Braque**  
An exhibition titled "Georges Braque, 1882-1963," which runs through Jan. 25 in the recently enlarged Picasso Museum, is showing more than 125 works, including oil paintings, sketches, collages, sculptures and tapestries, set in chronological order to show the development of the French artist who, with Picasso, is credited with developing Cubism. The show, organized by Isabelle Moirand-Fonquernie, curator of the permanent collection of the Pompidou Center of Paris, is described as the largest and most comprehensive ever assembled of the works of Braque, who died in Paris in 1963 at 81.

### BERN

**Return of The Blue Rider**  
The Blue Rider, the German Expressionist art movement, began in 1911-12 with Wassily Kandinsky and Franz Marc collaborating on an almanac containing an important collection of articles and illustrations and with two major exhibitions in Munich that included the works of August Macke, Paul Klee, Robert Delaunay, Braque, Picasso, Vlasovitch and the composer Arnold Schoenberg. They were a new form of expression in modern art and a recognition of primitive, medieval and folk art. The 75th anniversary of these events is being marked with an exhibition at the Kunstmuseum, through Feb. 15. It includes works shown in those exhibitions, as well as the forms that inspired them—Asian and African masks, Bavarian and Russian folk art, and other works of the Die Blaue Reiter. There is also a rare staging of Kandinsky's play "Yellow Sound" to complete the show.

### BRUSSELS

**A Kafkaesque Opera**  
The world premiere of "Das Schloss," an opera by Jiri Fiala based on Franz Kafka's novel, will be given Jan. 16 at the Théâtre de la Monnaie (the Belgian National Opera), which commissioned it. Friedemann Leyer will conduct, and Peter Mussbach is responsible for the staging, with sets and costumes by Johannes Schütz and Jorge Jara respectively. The cast includes Dale Dinning, Elie Grammatik, Gérard Scroggy, Alexander Maita, Robin Higgins and Hervé Hesterman. Six other performances are scheduled through Dec. 30.

### PARIS/GENEVA

**Offenbach for the Holiday Season**  
Relatively rare operas by Jacques Offenbach are being offered as end-of-year holiday fare with new productions of "Rochester Crispin" and "The Grand Duke" in Paris and "Les Brigands" at the Grand Théâtre in Geneva. The Paris production is staged by Robert Doherty, with sets by Bernard David and costumes by Philippe Binot, and Michel Tabachnick and John Burt Foster share the conducting duties for frequent performances running through Dec. 30. In Geneva, John Miner conducts, and Adeline Mareel and Charles Czernykowski arrange director and designer for the production that opens Dec. 15. With an eye toward starting a tradition similar to the New York's Strauss concert in Vienna, the Paris Opera is putting on an Offenbach evening Dec. 31, with Georges Pritzi conducting excerpts from several of the composer's works staged by Jean-Louis Martinoty, the Opera's artistic director. The program will be televised by French television (Antenne 2), and the audience at the Palais Garnier will stay on for a supper and ball.

### WASHINGTON

**Correggio and the Carracci**  
Emilian paintings of the 16th and 17th centuries are the theme of "The Age of Correggio and the Carracci" at the National Gallery of Art from Dec. 19 to Feb. 16, a comprehensive survey featuring nearly 200 paintings by 20 artists from the principal artistic centers of the Italian peninsula of Emilia—Parma, Ferrara and Bologna. Besides the works of Correggio and the Carracci family themselves, artists represented include Parmigianino, Lelio Orsi, Dosso Dossi, Domenichino (his St. Cecilia, left) and Guido Reni. The show was organized in collaboration with the Pinacoteca Nazionale in Bologna and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, where it will be from March 26 to May 24.

# Muti, the New Maestro at La Scala

by William Weaver

MILAN — At its worst, the night of La Scala's season can be a solemn, even staid and boring occasion. At its best, it can be a gala event full of brilliant music and warm response from the demanding audience. For the inaugural night of the 1986-87 operatic year, there was excitement in the air even before the performance began.

The curtain was to go up at 8 P.M., an hour earlier than usual. There were crowds hurrying in the square outside the historic palace, and the police kept up barriers to keep the arriving dignitaries, who included Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and a good deal of his cabinet, the Soviet and Chinese ambassadors, a scattering of the star people and writers, and members of Milanese society. This year, more than usual, there were people from the world of business and finance, because La Scala had bowed to the necessity of sponsorship: The opera season is being generously underwritten by IFIL, the national oil company, and the bank of events by Confindustria, a consortium of "washing-machines."

But the center of attention was Riccardo Muti, beginning his term as the theater's music director. Muti has conducted at La Scala before, and with great success, but this time he was on the podium as the new boss. He asserted the authority of his crucial position in unequivocal terms, and he generated palpable electricity.

*The love affair between Muti and the Scala public is off to an auspicious start*

Actually, for this vital evening, he chose Verdi's "Nabucco": not the composer's greatest or most coherent work, but a piece that goes straight to the heart of an Italian audience. Years ago, for his first opera recording, Muti also decided on "Nabucco," and there, too, he made his firm ideas about it brilliantly clear.

Sunday night, in the third act, after the performance of the chorus "Va pensiero," Italy's unofficial national anthem, there was a unanimous outcry for an encore. Muti is well known to be opposed to such repetitions, but the applause and shouts continued for minutes. Finally, he flipped the score back a few pages, and the applause turned to frenzy. The chorus was repeated, received with another storm of applause and cheers, and, finally, an isolated voice from the gallery, crying "Grazie, maestro." The love affair between Muti and the Scala public is off to an auspicious start.



Riccardo Muti.

The chorus was in spectacular form, and in "Nabucco" it is really the protagonist. Muti's urgent, at times almost breakneck tempos required tremendous agility, split-second precision. The chorus gave him that and more. The dynamic and expressive range was immense, the massed voices could be soft and silken in prayer, dramatic and assertive in the warlike moments. The orchestra, too, was totally under Muti's spell, often giving the young Verdi's brass score an unexpected subtlety and refinement.

As Abigaille the soprano Ghena Dimitrova produced great floods of sound. At times there was more volume than anything else, but Muti also persuaded his heroine to sing softly on occasion, and in the last act she was genuinely moving. Zaccaria, the high priest, was sung by the Georgian bass Panta Boruchadze, solid and impressive yet capable of musical nuance. In the title role, Renato Bruson was disappointing; in his determination to act convincingly, he forced his voice and frequently sang sharp. The smaller roles were generally acceptable.

Roberto de Simone came up from Naples to stage the opera, in a fairly traditional, sensible production (special praise to Varnio Vanni for the lighting, which allowed the audience to see the singers' faces and expressions). Some of the religious ritual had a curiously Roman Catholic look, but many scenes—notably the tableau for "Va pensiero"—were handsomely arranged, and with the exception of the ugly and awkward first scene, the sets by Mauro Carosi, like Odette Nicotelli's costumes, were appropriate and suitably monumental.

In the prospects of the Scala season, particularly rich this year, Muti's presence can readily be distinguished, and he will be conducting three more operas after the new year, as well as the Verdi Requiem. This "Nabucco" had the character of an investigation. For the Milanese it was a night of rejoicing.

William Weaver is a writer and translator who lives in Italy.

Frederico Fellini, Rome 1963. Professor, Cairo, 1948.

Churchill in hat from Phillips.

Nazi salute, Vienna, 1938.

Lillian Gish leaves Czechoslovakia, 1938.

# A Photographer's Goodbye to All That



by Kate Singleton

MILAN — "The photographer's job is very difficult, because you have to be a sort of a bitch to get in, because where things are happening is where they generally don't want you; then once in, you've got to be sensitive enough to understand the situation. It's like driving uphill with the brakes on. And if you miss the picture, there's that's it."

It is hard to imagine John Phillips as a son-of-a-bitch. The epitaph has a harshness about it that ill fits the tall, gray-haired man who speaks English softly, fluently but with a curious, almost French accent. He was born in 1914 in Algiers, was brought up from the age of 11 in France, lived for some time in England (his father was British, so this was "home," although apparently not a very welcoming one). He now lives in Long Island, making frequent visits to Milan, his wife's family home.

Yet the splendid photographs showing until Jan. 11 at the Pinacoteca di Brera in Milan speak for great courage and drive, accompanied, one suspects, by charm and

ingenuity rather than ruthlessness. Organized by Olivetti, the exhibition will later visit numerous other European cities.)

Phillips was one of the original Life magazine photo-reporters whose pictures have been as much a comment on as a witness of events—from the society photographs of grouse shooting in Scotland, the Dublin Horse Show, or a Cecil Beaton Fête Champêtre, to images of World War I invalids on crutches.

"My career as a society photographer came to a sudden end on March 11, 1938, when I was told to get on a plane for Paris and take the Airline Express to Vienna. Hitler was apparently 'doing something.' Actually he'd invaded Austria. In Vienna there were hysterical gatherings in the streets each time Hitler's raucous bark was heard. An American colleague told me I wouldn't be able to take photographs without an authorization. I spent the whole night trying to devise a way to get round that. My only hope was to exploit the German's blind devotion to authority. I hired a black Deimler decked out with two huge swastikas and driven by a uniformed chauffeur. The idea was to stand out, so that no one would imagine I had a permit. It worked."

John Phillips's photographs have captured and interpreted emblematic moments in history. Yet despite his experience in Austria and Czechoslovakia after the Anschluss, in the Warsaw ghetto, in Italy in the months of the Anglo-American advance, in Africa and in the Middle East, he remains an ironical optimist.

"What will save man is his very worst features; his greed, his desire to survive, not his nobility."

The world, and photography, have changed in some respects. "In Tehran in 1943, at the historic summit between Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill, I was the only reporter. There was a list of those present. Churchill was number one. And I was the last, number 77, under the heading 'Miscellaneous and Advertising.' When Gorbachev met Reagan recently there were 3,000 journalists. But the essence of photography remains the same. It has to have a sense of composition, to hit people. Some people use the term art, though I don't. But actually art is really creating an emotion, and photographs create an emotion."

Kate Singleton is a Milan-based journalist who writes frequently on cultural affairs.

Clockwise from below left: Dublin Horse Show, 1937; Russian soldiers in Vienna, 1938; The Tehran summit, 1943; Eva Peron in the Vatican, 1947.



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NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	High	Low	Net	Chg.	Vol.	Symbol	High	Low	Net
IBM	124.00	123.00	+1.00	1/2	1,200,000	IBM	124.00	123.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	99.00	+1.00	1/2	1,000,000	AT&T	100.00	99.00	+1.00
GE	40.00	39.00	+1.00	1/2	800,000	GE	40.00	39.00	+1.00
3M	25.00	24.00	+1.00	1/2	600,000	3M	25.00	24.00	+1.00
Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00	1/2	500,000	Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00
Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00	1/2	500,000	Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00
Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00	1/2	500,000	Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00
Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00	1/2	500,000	Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00
Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00	1/2	500,000	Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00
Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00	1/2	500,000	Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## NYSE Lower in Brisk Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange slid Thursday, hurt by a weak bond market and lower prices for stock-index futures. Trading was brisk.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which jumped 16.03 points on Wednesday, lost 9.28 points on Thursday to close at 1,923.65.

Deans led advances by 3-1 among NYSE issues traded, and volume dipped to 135.99 million shares, from 139.67 million shares on Wednesday.

Prices also fell in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

After opening lower, the market got a brief boost from Owens-Illinois, which advanced after getting a takeover bid from Kohlberg, Kravis Roberts & Co.

But prices quickly gave way under the strain of a weak bond market and a decline in stock-index futures prices, which prompted arbitrageurs to buy futures and sell the underlying cash stocks.

"In the nutshell, we had a reversal of yesterday," said Ed Lank, an analyst at Kidder Peabody & Co., "but the program sent the market down today."

Traders said the inflation-conscious bond market was hurt by two factors: talk that OPEC ministers might be making progress on boosting oil prices, and a Commerce Department report that U.S. retail sales rose a stronger-than-expected 0.5 percent in November.

Oil prices rose around 45 cents a barrel, adding to concerns about possible renewed inflation.

Expectations of a large increase in money supply also hurt the market as investors contemplated the course of Federal Reserve monetary policy, traders said.

The Fed later reported that M-1, the most basic measure of money supply, rose a sharp \$9.9 billion in the most recent week. If money supply continues to expand rapidly, the Fed may be less inclined to lower interest rates further, putting pressure on borrowers.

Stephen Weissglass, chairman of the executive committee at Ladenburg, Thurnham & Co., said the market was struggling to send the Dow to 2,000 before year's end.

But he said that since the Dow reached 2,000, the market would probably be headed for a "correction" of as much as 10 to 12 percent of its value. He said the Securities and Exchange Commission's investigation of insider trading increased the likelihood of a correction.

Mr. Weissglass predicted that the first quarter of 1987 would be a period of slow growth and accommodative Federal Reserve monetary policy.

Owens-Illinois was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 6 1/2 to 51.

US&G followed, falling 1/2 to 40 1/2. IBM was third, unchanged at 124. Among other blue chips, AT&T slipped 1/2 to 99 1/2, Eastman Kodak slid 3/4 to 68 1/2, USX eased 1/2 to 21 1/2, Sears fell 3/4 to 41 1/2, Philip Morris edged down 1/4 to 7 1/2 and United Technologies rose 1/4 to 47 1/2.

Carter Hawley Hale rose 1/4 to 50 1/2. It recently announced a recapitalization and reduced a takeover offer of \$60 a share from The Limited and Edward DeBartolo.

(UPI, Reuters)

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	High	Low	Net	Chg.	Vol.	Symbol	High	Low	Net
IBM	124.00	123.00	+1.00	1/2	1,200,000	IBM	124.00	123.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	99.00	+1.00	1/2	1,000,000	AT&T	100.00	99.00	+1.00
GE	40.00	39.00	+1.00	1/2	800,000	GE	40.00	39.00	+1.00
3M	25.00	24.00	+1.00	1/2	600,000	3M	25.00	24.00	+1.00
Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00	1/2	500,000	Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00
Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00	1/2	500,000	Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00
Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00	1/2	500,000	Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00
Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00	1/2	500,000	Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00
Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00	1/2	500,000	Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00
Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00	1/2	500,000	Amgen	15.00	14.00	+1.00

Continued on next left-hand page





# Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
100	98	99	100	99	100	+1
101	99	100	101	100	101	+1
102	100	101	102	101	102	+1
103	101	102	103	102	103	+1
104	102	103	104	103	104	+1
105	103	104	105	104	105	+1
106	104	105	106	105	106	+1
107	105	106	107	106	107	+1
108	106	107	108	107	108	+1
109	107	108	109	108	109	+1
110	108	109	110	109	110	+1
111	109	110	111	110	111	+1
112	110	111	112	111	112	+1
113	111	112	113	112	113	+1
114	112	113	114	113	114	+1
115	113	114	115	114	115	+1
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117	115	116	117	116	117	+1
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120	118	119	120	119	120	+1
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126	124	125	126	125	126	+1
127	125	126	127	126	127	+1
128	126	127	128	127	128	+1
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176	174	175	176	175	176	+1
177	175	176	177	176	177	+1
178	176	177	178	177	178	+1
179	177	178	179	178	179	+1
180	178	179	180	179	180	+1
181	179	180	181	180	181	+1
182	180	181	182	181	182	+1
183	181	182	183	182	183	+1
184	182	183	184	183	184	+1
185	183	184	185	184	185	+1
186	184	185	186	185	186	+1
187	185	186	187	186	187	+1
188	186	187	188	187	188	+1
189	187	188	189	188	189	+1
190	188	189	190	189	190	+1
191	189	190	191	190	191	+1
192	190	191	192	191	192	+1
193	191	192	193	192	193	+1
194	192	193	194	193	194	+1
195	193	194	195	194	195	+1
196	194	195	196	195	196	+1
197	195	196	197	196	197	+1
198	196	197	198	197	198	+1
199	197	198	199	198	199	+1
200	198	199	200	199	200	+1

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
201	199	200	201	200	201	+1
202	200	201	202	201	202	+1
203	201	202	203	202	203	+1
204	202	203	204	203	204	+1
205	203	204	205	204	205	+1
206	204	205	206	205	206	+1
207	205	206	207	206	207	+1
208	206	207	208	207	208	+1
209	207	208	209	208	209	+1
210	208	209	210	209	210	+1
211	209	210	211	210	211	+1
212	210	211	212	211	212	+1
213	211	212	213	212	213	+1
214	212	213	214	213	214	+1
215	213	214	215	214	215	+1
216	214	215	216	215	216	+1
217	215	216	217	216	217	+1
218	216	217	218	217	218	+1
219	217	218	219	218	219	+1
220	218	219	220	219	220	+1
221	219	220	221	220	221	+1
222	220	221	222	221	222	+1
223	221	222	223	222	223	+1
224	222	223	224	223	224	+1
225	223	224	225	224	225	+1
226	224	225	226	225	226	+1
227	225	226	227	226	227	+1
228	226	227	228	227	228	+1
229	227	228	229	228	229	+1
230	228	229	230	229	230	+1
231	229	230	231	230	231	+1
232	230	231	232	231	232	+1
233	231	232	233	232	233	+1
234	232	233	234	233	234	+1
235	233	234	235	234	235	+1
236	234	235	236	235	236	+1
237	235	236	237	236	237	+1
238	236	237	238	237	238	+1
239	237	238	239	238	239	+1
240	238	239	240	239	240	+1
241	239	240	241	240	241	+1
242	240	241	242	241	242	+1
243	241	242	243	242	243	+1
244	242	243	244	243	244	+1
245	243	244	245	244	245	+1
246	244	245	246	245	246	+1
247	245	246	247	246	247	+1
248	246	247	248	247	248	+1
249	247	248	249	248	249	+1
250	248	249	250	249	250	+1
251	249	250	251	250	251	+1
252	250	251	252	251	252	+1
253	251	252	253	252	253	+1
254	252	253	254	253	254	+1
255	253	254	255	254	255	+1
256	254	255	256	255	256	+1
257	255	256	257	256	257	+1
258	256	257	258	257	258	+1
259	257	258	259	258	259	+1
260	258	259	260	259	260	+1
261	259	260	261	260	261	+1
262	260	261	262	261	262	+1
263	261	262	263	262	263	+1
264	262	263	264	263	264	+1
265	263	264	265	264	265	+1
266	264	265	266	265	266	+1
267	265	266	267	266	267	+1
268	266	267	268	267	268	+1
269	267	268	269	268	269	+1
270	268	269	270	269	270	+1
271	269	270	271	270	271	+1
272	270	271	272	271	272	+1
273	271	272	273	272	273	+1
274	272	273	274	273	274	+1
275	273	274	275	274	275	+1
276	274	275	276	275	276	+1
277	275	276	277	276	277	+1
278	276	277	278	277	278	+1
279	277	278	279	278	279	+1
280	278	279	280	279	280	+1
281	279	280	281	280	281	+1
282	280	281	282	281	282	+1
283	281	282	283	282	283	+1
284	282	283	284	283	284	+1
285	283	284	285	284	285	+1
286	284	285	286	285	286	+1
287	285	286	287	286	287	+1
288	286	287	288	287	288	+1
289	287	288	289	288	289	+1
290	288	289	290	289	290	+1
291	289	290	291	290	291	+1
292	290	291	292	291	292	+1
293	291	292	293	292	293	+1
294	292	293	294	293	294	+1
295	293	294	295	294	295	+1
296	294	295	296	295	296	+1
297	295	296	297	296	297	+1
298	296	297	298	297	298	+1
299	297	298	299	298	299	+1
300	298	299	300	299	300	+1

## U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

Symbol	High	Low
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## USX Says BP Interested In Some Energy Assets

By Jonathan P. Hicks  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Daniel M. Rodick, the chairman of USX Corp., said today that several parties, including British Petroleum Co., have expressed interest in acquiring various oil operations of the giant energy and steel company.

Mr. Rodick declined Wednesday to name all the parties that have expressed interest in the company's energy holdings, which include Marathon Oil Co. and Texas Oil & Gas Corp. He said that he had met in London recently with BP's chairman, Sir Peter James, but added that no offer was made.

"The meetings with BP were just exploratory," Mr. Rodick said. Most of the oil companies have expressed interest in talking with us about our restructuring and the possibility of considering a sale of our assets. He added that BP was the only company with which USX had formal meetings.

USX received a \$3 billion, 38 billion takeover proposal from Carl C. Eslin, the New York investor, in October. Mr. Rodick said that the proposal, having already said it was studying various restructuring possibilities, USX's restructuring was completed Wednesday at \$21.25 a share on the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Rodick said that the company had not yet determined what form any restructuring would take, but he said that the company was "in the process of evaluating the company's assets by the end of January."

The company has already received proposals from Goldman Sachs & Co., its financial advisers, but Mr. Rodick said that the company was "not yet ready to accept any offer." He said that the company was "not yet ready to accept any offer."

## Foreign Banks to Take Control of Mexico's Alfa

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE  
MEXICO CITY — In the largest restructuring of private-sector debt of Mexico's debt crisis, about five dozen foreign banks have taken control of the troubled Alfa Group Industrial Alfa SA, according to Mexican government and banking sources.

The creditor banks would also be paid \$25 million in cash by Grupo Alfa and about \$100 million in debt. The banks, including Citicorp, Citibank, and others, would be required to divest themselves of an undischarged number of assets that are not part of its core business.

In return for the stock, cash and government bonds, the banks would receive the Alfa Group's \$200 million in debt.

Mexican officials, bankers and Alfa Group officials said that the Alfa Group was in a "critical" position to settle the remaining details of the restructuring. The outline of the arrangement, essentially a debt-for-equity exchange, was agreed upon by Alfa Group in September.

Grupo Alfa is the Monterrey-based satellite organization for a vast network of synthetic fiber, chemical, paper, and other manufacturing companies.

APG Partners, a partnership of American and British investment firms, said it remained committed to its hostile bid to acquire Alfa Group. The group, which also was interested in helping the company restructure itself, would be required to divest itself of an undischarged number of assets that are not part of its core business.

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daily in 1986

## Japan Rocket Fleet Found Wanting

### It Fails to Meet Demand After Shuttle Accident

By David B. Sanger  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — On the rugged Pacific island of Tanegashima, Japan is rapidly expanding its largest space center, adding launchpads and constructing a giant vehicle assembly building.

But for eight months a year, the island 600 miles (970 kilometers) south of Tokyo is quiet. Fishermen, complaining that falling solid rocket boosters rip through nets, have forced the government to limit the launching season.

It really doesn't make any sense to look into the US's financial records — something Mr. Ishihara has pursued — or "We're trying to get a clearer definition of Mr. Ishihara's position," Mr. Rodick said.

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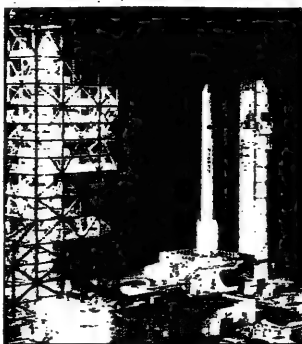
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An A-series rocket at Tanegashima.

Heavy Industries Ltd., which makes one of the workhorses in the Japanese rocket fleet.

"We don't have the manufacturing capacity to produce more than a few rockets a year," he said in an interview at company headquarters. "We don't have a go-ahead to enter the commercial market."

Some here say that the problem may be rooted in Japan's uncertainty over whether outer space is a scientific frontier or a commercial one, and its reluctance to invest heavily in an industry that does not play to Japan's industrial strengths.

The country's first rockets, like its first television sets and computers, were based on foreign designs. In this case, McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s Delta rockets, a mainstay of the U.S. rocket fleet for more than 20 years.

In the months after the explosion of the first space shuttle Challenger Jan. 28, it seemed that the accident would give the Japanese the opening they had long sought.

But that business has gone elsewhere. A half-dozen launch customers, mostly from Western Union Corp., to the government of Iran have signed letters of intent to send communications satellites into orbit on China's Long March rockets.

"We'll be six years," one rocket engineer in Japan said, "before we are where Africa is today." The reason is political as much as technical. In the United States, the military is a steady customer for American rocket makers, which greatly lowers the cost of a rocket.

But Japan has no nuclear arsenal and therefore little need for missiles. Mitsubishi has never made more than two or three wide-area space divisions at Mitsubishi.

The agreement prohibits the bank from investing in the Alfa Group's debt. The Alfa Group was in a "critical" position to settle the remaining details of the restructuring. The outline of the arrangement, essentially a debt-for-equity exchange, was agreed upon by Alfa Group in September.

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## U.S. Rules Japan Hurt Chip Makers In Dumping

### By Donna K.H. Walters Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON — The U.S. International Trade Commission has ruled that U.S. semiconductor makers were "materially injured" by the dumping of Japanese-made EPROMs, a type of memory chip.

The finding Wednesday would allow dumping duties to be imposed on Japanese EPROMs if the U.S.-Japan trade agreement on semiconductors breaks down.

The case, in which three major U.S. chip makers accused Japanese companies of selling the devices at prices below fair value, now goes back to the U.S. Commerce Department to determine dumping margins.

Those margins — the difference between U.S. market selling prices and fair market value — will decide the duty imposed on each maker's chips if a case is initiated.

An EPROM (erasable, programmable, read-only memory) chip is an information storage device. It is used in a wide variety of electronic devices, from calculators to computers.

In 1985, Japanese companies captured 45 percent of the \$400 million U.S. market for EPROMs. Advanced Micro Devices Inc., Intel Corp. and National Semiconductor Corp. were the main U.S. competitors.

The agreement gave Japan a 20 percent within five years in return for a price-monitoring system to prevent dumping. In addition, U.S. officials agreed to suspend virtually all trade actions against Japan in semiconductors.

U.S. chip makers have complained that Japanese companies violated parts of the accord, and have asked for sanctions in addition to dumping penalties if violations continued.

After recent talks with Japanese trade officials, however, U.S. officials said they believed Japan was working to end the violations.

The ruling Wednesday coincided with a U.S. Commerce Department announcement that it will investigate Japan's marketing of supercomputers to determine whether trade agreements are being violated.

British Aerospace TV Franchise  
LONDON — A consortium comprising Granada Group PLC, Pearson PLC, Amstrad Consumer Electronics PLC, and others, has been awarded a 15-year franchise to provide Britain's first satellite television network.

The consortium, which includes British Aerospace, will build the network, which is expected to be operational by 1990.

British Aerospace, which is a subsidiary of the British Aerospace Group, is the lead company in the consortium.

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## Malaysia Sends Its First Auto to U.S.

The Associated Press

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia's auto company, Perusahan Otomobil Nasional, which is planning to begin exporting to the United States in 1988, flew a Proton Saga car there Thursday to see whether it meets U.S. standards.

Wan Nik Ismail of the company, known as Proton, said that three other cars would follow this week. The Malaysian car maker hopes to export as many as 100,000 Sagas a year, starting in 1988, to Proton America, a subsidiary of British Industries Inc.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Article IV of the Certificate of Incorporation of the "Certificate" of Baxter/Travenol International Capital Corporation (the "Company"), the Company has elected to redeem and will redeem on Friday, December 19, 1986 the "Redemption Date," all of the outstanding shares of Convertible Preferred Stock, First Series, \$1 par value (the "Preferred Stock") of the Company. Such redemption shall be in an amount per share in U.S. dollars (the "Redemption Price") equal to eight percent (8%) of the last reported sales price regular way of four (4) shares of the common stock, \$1 par value per share (the "Common Stock"), of Baxter/Travenol International Capital Corporation, as of the close of business on Thursday, December 4, 1986 (the "Measurement Date").

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2%	2%	PuntaG	9	10	2%	2%	2%	+
			Q					
14%	9%	Quetzal	16	32	10%	10%	10%	-
			R					
9%	6%	RAI	511	74	12	11	6%	6%
10	6%	RBW	42	32	6%	6%	6%	6%

10. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2686-2692.



مكتبة ابن بطوطة











